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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND REPORT ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1959


HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1959

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084 acres.	
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.59) 78,420		
Increase on 1958	1,210	
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	825	
		1958
Live births	1,648	1,609
Birth-rate	21.01	20.83
Still births	41	34
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	24.27	20.69
Deaths (all ages)	823	853
Death-rate	10.49	11.05
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	47	35
Infantile death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.51	21.75
Neo-natal deaths (under 1 month)	31	24
Neo-natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.81	14.91
Maternal deaths	Nil	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	Nil
Death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (per 1,000 live births)	1.82	Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 9; Other Nil)	9	15
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.11	0.19
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.43	0.59
Cancer death-rate	1.84	2.17
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	295	290
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	96	99
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	95	103
Deaths from Violence	38	44

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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1960

*†His Worship The Mayor Alderman J. S. Darby

*Alderman	C. W. Allison,		Councillor	F. Dobson
	C.B.E., J.P.	*†	„	Mrs. M. Dunstone
	„ C. R. Booth		„	D. Evans
†	„ N. E. Brown, M.M.	*†	„	H. Hicks
†	„ F. Glass, J.P.	†	„	G. E. Inman
	(Chairman,	*†	„	Mrs. M. E. Jackson
	Building and		„	S. Johnson
	Medical Service		„	N. Laverick
	Sub-Committee)	†	„	L. R. Lewis
	„ W. Lillystone	*	„	Miss J. Martin
*	„ P. J. Milne	†	„	A. J. McIntosh
	(Chairman, Health	*†	„	F. G. J. Morris
	Committee)		„	Mrs. K. D. Newell
†	„ A. Ross, J.P.		„	J. R. Robinson
	„ A. Smith	*†	„	Mrs. M. Scott
*	„ E. Wiseman	*	„	T. Scott
*	„ F. E. Wiseman	*†	„	G. T. Smith
*Councillor	C. V. Armitage, J.P.		„	R. T. Stainsby
	„ D. J. Borgars		„	M. Sutherland
*	„ Mrs. S. K. Borgars		„	E. W. Temple, J.P.
*	„ E. Brown		„	F. T. Webster, M.B.E.
	„ J. P. Burke		„	J. Whitfield
	„ V. Clough	†	„	L. Wild
	„ J. N. Cooke	†	„	Miss M. Wiseman
†	„ R. E. Creasey		„	
	„ D. Davison		„	

Co-opted Members:—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan	†Mr. R. Stewart
†Mr. L. Brown	†County Councillor Mrs. Bennison
†Mr. H. Richardson	†County Councillor Curran

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting the School Health Service.

MEMBERS OF THE AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

(Formed by the Durham County Council as a Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee to assist in the administration of the Part III Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946).

Members appointed by the Durham County Council—

County Councillor Mrs. E. Bennison
County Councillor F. H. Curran
County Councillor Mrs. K. D. Newell

Members appointed by the Town Council—

Councillor Mrs. M. Scott,	Councillor Mrs. M. Dunstone
(Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. M. E. Jackson
Alderman P. J. Milne.	Councillor A. J. McIntosh
Councillor C. V. Armitage, J.P.	

Co-opted Members:—

Mr. J. Mallaby, J.P.	Mrs. C. Longstaff
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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer, Area Medical Officer (No. 12 Area, D.C.C.'s Scheme of Divisional Administration)—

Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

Mary F. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

†*Ernest Varley

District Public Health Inspectors—

†*C. B. Martin

†*N. Robinson

†*J. Hill

‡†*L. McCowey

‡†*F. R. Allan

*G. Stephenson

*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board. †Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.

‡Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.

Chief Clerk—

H. Kipling, San. Ins. Cert. R.S.H.

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram

Miss S. E. Lewis

N. W. Pinkham

Mrs. A. Wood (D.C.C.)

Miss P. Dinsdale

Miss P. Larmouth

Rodent Operative—

W. C. Carruthers

(School Health Service)

School Medical Officer—

Maureen O'Gorman, L.R.C.P. and S.I.

School Dental Officer—

Frank R. Cadigan, L.R.C.P.&S., L.D.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

A. E. P. Parker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—

J. H. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Speech Therapist—

Miss Muriel Knight

Orthoptist—

Vacant

Psychiatrist—

J. R. Hawking, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—

Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

School Nurses—

Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. Whithead, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.
Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Whinfield

Clerks—

Miss J. Hall	Mrs. B. Bramley
Mrs. J. Bulmer	Mrs. I. Stewart

**(Staff employed by the County Council for work in the No. 12 Area—
Stockton Borough)**

Health Visitors—

Miss M. Shaw	Miss F. Flintoff
Miss A. M. Shaw	Miss F. M. Kirby
Miss E. Chalmers	Mrs. N. Clarkson
	Mrs. Nesbitt (Part-time)

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn	Miss D. Lloyd
Miss M. Hodgson	Miss L. S. Rayner
Miss M. Bower	Miss S. D. Rickerby
Mrs. E. Peart	Miss D. Norman
Mrs. F. Southall	Mrs. Robertson

Clerks—

Mrs. M. Munro	Miss V. A. O'Brien
---------------	--------------------

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron
Durham Road—Mrs. O. Ashdown, Matron

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling	Mrs. S. E. Cuthbert
Mrs. M. Harrison	Mrs. E. M. Stephens
Mrs. M. W. Hartwell	Miss E. Whittaker
Mrs. A. Greathead	Mrs. F. Palmer
Mrs. D. Walker	Mrs. H. Bangs
Mrs. N. Clark	Mrs. H. Sawdon

Ambulance Service—

30 Driver Attendants are employed.

Domestic Help Service—

Mrs. R. Swinbank, Assistant County Organiser.

Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees,

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1959, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and indicates health trends during the year.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for 1959 is 78,420 which is a substantial increase on the estimated population of 77,210 for 1958. The increase during 1959 was more than twice the average annual increase since 1951 when the Census population was 74,155. The natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 825, an increase of 77 on the figure of 748 for 1958. There were 1,648 births during the year, an increase of 39 on the number which occurred during the previous year. The birth-rate per one thousand of the population was 21.01 which is the highest rate recorded since 1948.

The birth-rate of 21.01 is the crude rate for the Borough and does not take into account the manner in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from the population of the country as a whole. After due allowance has been made for this the adjusted birth-rate for 1959 is 19.95 which is comparable with the birth-rate for England and Wales of 16.5 in 1959.

The still-birth rate per one thousand of the population rose from 20.83 in 1958 to 24.27 in 1959. The total number of still-births in 1959 was 41, an increase of 7 on the number which occurred during the previous year. The still-birth rate for England and Wales in 1959 was 20.7.

The total number of deaths in 1959 was 823, a decrease of 30 on the number which occurred in 1958. Broadly speaking, in the case of males, one-quarter of those who died were between 65 and 75 years of age and another quarter were over 75 years of age. In the case of females, about one-quarter were between the ages of 65 and 75 years and nearly one-half were 75 years or more.

The crude death-rate fell from 11.05 in 1958 to 10.49 in 1959 and is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The

adjusted death rate of the Borough for 1959 is 12.90 per one thousand of the population and is comparable with the death-rate of 11.6 for England and Wales in the same year. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

Heart and circulatory diseases, responsible for 295 deaths, headed the list of the principal causes of death. Cancer was the next greatest cause of mortality. The mortality from cancer of the stomach and cancer of the lung was considerably less in 1959 than in 1958. In men the drop in the number of deaths from cancer of the stomach was particularly great, only five deaths being ascribed to this cause, as compared with twenty-three in 1958. The number of deaths from cancer of the lung fell from 46 in 1958 to 33 in 1959. Thirty of the deaths from cancer of the lung occurred in men. Three men died from it before reaching the age of 45 and nineteen men succumbed to it before attaining the normal age for retirement.

The deaths from coronary disease increased from 129 in 1958 to 146 in 1959. Forty-one of the 101 deaths among males from this disease occurred before the age of 65 years. Between the years 1940 and 1957 the mortality from coronary disease in this country has sharply increased from 800 to 2,200 per million living males.

The present state of knowledge in relation to lung cancer warrants the belief that heavy cigarette smoking is responsible for the majority of cases. The importance of smoke in the atmosphere is evidenced by the greater incidence of lung cancer in non-smokers residing in urban areas as compared with its incidence among non-smokers residing in rural areas.

In spite of a considerable amount of research, which still continues, we are as yet unable to account for the steep increase in the mortality from coronary disease. So far as existing knowledge goes it would seem that, apart from hereditary, three things, namely, lack of exercise, over-eating of animal fats and excessive mental stress may be causal factors of some importance. Their avoidance, together with any favourable effect it may have on the prevention of coronary disease, will certainly favour the maintenance of good health. Obesity due to over-eating is well worth avoiding. It can lead to much ill-health and if uncorrected will

tend to shorten life. Those affected by it might with profit heed Shakespeare's, ". . . know the grave doth gape for thee thrice wider than for other men."

The number of infant deaths rose from 35 in 1958 to 47 in 1959, giving an infant mortality rate of 28.51 per one thousand live births. An increase in the mortality from congenital defects is largely responsible for this increase in the infant mortality rate. There were ten deaths from this cause in 1959 as compared with only two in 1958. The comparatively small number of deaths due to congenital defects was principally responsible for the low rate of 21.75 in 1958, which was the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in the Borough. Measles caused the death of one infant and it is interesting to note that this is the first occasion since 1955 when measles has caused any mortality. The number of deaths from prematurity showed some decrease, falling from 14 in 1958 to 12 in 1959. Ten of the deaths from prematurity happened within twenty-four hours of birth.

The neo-natal mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of infants aged under one month per one thousand live births rose from 14.91 in 1958 to 18.81 in 1959, the actual number of neo-natal deaths having increased from twenty-four to thirty-one. Of the thirty-one neo-natal deaths, twelve were due to prematurity, six to congenital defects and six to cerebral haemorrhage and very nearly half of the total number occurred within twenty-four hours of birth. The neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales during 1959 was 15.8.

The number of deaths due to road accidents remained the same as last year, namely twelve. In this country the mortality from these accidents exceeds the mortality due to tuberculosis and they are by far the commonest cause of death in men up to the age of twenty-five years. A realisation on the part of drivers of the potential danger of alcohol even when consumed in comparatively small amounts, the use of crash helmets and seat belts, arrangements for ensuring the mechanical safety of vehicles and the exercise by all road users, be they drivers or pedestrians, of care, courtesy and patience, would very considerably reduce the casualty figures.

The number of deaths due to accidents in the home decreased from 17 in 1958 to 12 in 1959. Six of the deaths

were caused by falls and two of these six deaths occurred in persons over the age of 75 years. The main function of the Home Safety Advisory Committee is to enlarge public awareness of the mortality and morbidity, often preventable, originating from accidents in the home. The home should at least be a place of security and safety and with the exercise of elementary care and foresight many of these accidents need never happen. Though much can be achieved by the adoption of safety standards in the design of houses and household equipment and by enlightenment of the community on the situations most commonly associated with the occurrence of accidents, it is obvious we cannot legislate against individual carelessness. In the last analysis responsibility for ensuring that these accidents do not occur rests squarely on the shoulders of householders. An exhibition illustrating their prevention was held in a local cinema during the year.

The number of notifications received during 1959 in respect of the acute infectious diseases was 1,489 as compared with 662 in 1958. This increase was due to a much greater prevalence of measles, the number of notifications rising from 429 in 1958 to 1,225 in 1959. Only two deaths occurred among this comparatively large number of cases. There were four notifications of paralytic poliomyelitis in 1959 as compared with two in 1958 and fourteen in 1957.

For the seventh successive year we are able to say there was no case of diphtheria in the Borough. To preserve this happy position full advantage should be taken of the facilities for immunisation against this potentially dangerous disease. If parents make use of these facilities they protect not only their own children but also assist in the protection of the community.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, begun in 1956, continued throughout the year and 17,368 injections of the vaccine were given to children and other eligible groups at the Health Department in 1959. 3,946 c.c's. of vaccine were supplied to private practitioners for the vaccination of eligible persons at their surgeries.

Forty-two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. These arose from an outbreak which affected neighbouring areas as well as Stockton. The cause was egg products infected with salmonella organisms. Research on the pasteurisation of egg products is at the present time

being actively pursued. Their effective pasteurisation is technically more difficult than the pasteurisation of milk. The problem is to attain efficient pasteurisation on a commercial scale without at the same time rendering the egg products unacceptable to the baking industry. There is no doubt that an effective method of heat treatment could prevent this form of food poisoning and it is therefore to be hoped that the existing difficulties will soon be overcome.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was nine, a reduction of six on the number which occurred during the previous year and the lowest number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis ever recorded in the Borough. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis under the age of 25 years. For the first time we are able to report there were no deaths due to non-respiratory tuberculosis. The incidence of tuberculosis decreased during the year, falling from 0.59 per thousand of the population in 1958 to 0.43 in 1959.

In the national sphere one of the most noteworthy events of 1959 was the passing of the Mental Health Act which reflects the changing attitude of the community towards mental illness. Striking advances in the treatment of psychiatric disorders and a new outlook on the care and training of mental defectives have played a part of fundamental importance in the evolution of this epoch-making legislation. The Act becomes fully operative in November 1960.

There has recently been an interesting development in the prevention of a form of mental deficiency due to an inherited error of metabolism known as phenylketonuria. It has been found that modification of the diet of infants with this condition, provided it is initiated early enough, may prevent the development of severe mental defect. The early detection of the condition is therefore extremely important. Fortunately it can be revealed by a simple test applied shortly after birth and this test is now carried out in the Borough on all newly-born infants.

The Borough is an excepted district under the Education Act of 1944, and information is included in this report on the work of the School Health Service during 1959. The report also includes information relating to the services which were transferred to the County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946.

In concluding I sincerely thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement. My grateful thanks are also due to the Chief Officers of the Corporation for their valuable co-operation, to those who have assisted in the preparation of this report and to the members of the staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have undertaken during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY. J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at 30th June, 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,420
Increase on last year's estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
Natural increase during 1959 (excess of births over deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825

The population of the Borough enumerated at the Census in April, 1951 was 74,155. The 1959 estimate is an increase of 4,265 persons, an average increase of 533 per year.

Live Births :—							1959	1958
Males	...	...	...	866	Birth-rate per 1,000			
Females	...	...	...	782	of population	...	21·01	20·83
				<hr/> Total	1,648			

Still Births :—								
Males and Females	...	...	...	41	Rate per 1,000			
					total births	...	24·27	20·69

Total Births :—								
Live and Still	...	...	...	1,689				

Deaths :—								
Males	...	...	...	457	Death-rate per 1,000			
Females	...	...	...	366	of population	...	10·49	11·05
				<hr/> Total	823			

Infantile Mortality :—								
Number of deaths at ages under 1 year	...	...	...	47	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	28·51 21·75
Number of deaths of Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	45	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate births	...	...	28·46 20·86
Number of deaths of Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	2	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate births	...	...	30

Neo-Natal Mortality :—								
Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks	...	...	...	31	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	18·81 14·91
Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·66	4·66

Deaths from Puerperal

Causes :—

Number of deaths (excluding abortion)	Nil	Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	—	0·61
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CAUSE OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Causes of Death	Males									Females									Total									Total All Ages
	Age Periods									Age Periods									Age Periods									
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					1	4	1		6					2	1			3					3	5	1		9	
2. Tuberculosis, other																												
3. Syphilitic disease																1		1							1		1	
4. Diphtheria																												
5. Whooping Cough																												
6. Meningococcal infections																												
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																												
8. Measles		1							1	1								1	1	1							2	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases																												
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...						1	2	2	5						6	3	4	13						7	5	6	18	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					3	16	8	3	30					1	1	1		3				4	17	9	3		33	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast														2	6	2	1	11					2	6	2	1	11	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus														1	4	3	2	10					1	4	3	2	10	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					2	15	9	13	39					4	8	6	12	30					6	23	15	25	69	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia		1				1			2					1	1			2		1			1	2			4	
16. Diabetes						2			2						2	3	2	7						4	3	2	9	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...					2	9	16	16	43					1	8	17	26	52					3	17	33	42	95	
18. Coronary disease, angina					4	41	35	21	101					1	11	17	16	45					5	52	52	37	146	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...						3	3	1	7							2	3	5						3	5	4	12	
20. Other heart diseases						9	13	27	49					4	4	17	39	64					4	13	30	66	113	
21. Other circulatory diseases					1	2	4	1	8						1	6	9	16					1	3	10	10	24	
22. Influenza	1					1			2					1				1	1				1	1			3	
23. Pneumonia	5					7	4	13	29	4					3	4	7	18	9					10	8	20	47	
24. Bronchitis						10	15	7	32						1	1	5	7						11	16	12	39	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system					1	1	3	2	7			1			1		1	3			1		1	2	3	3	10	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...					2	2	2		6								2	2					2	2	2	2	8	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3								3						1		1	2	3					1		1	5	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis					2				2					1			2	3					3			2	5	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate							2	5	7																2	5	7	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...																												
31. Congenital malformations	4								4	4					1			5	8					1			9	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19			2	1	7	3	15	47	9				4	7	2	27	49	28			2	5	14	5	42	96	
33. Motor vehicle accidents			1	1	1	4	1		8	1					1	1	1	4	1		1	1	1	5	2	1	12	
34. All other accidents	1				4	3			8	1						3	2	6	2				4	3	3	2	14	
35. Suicide					3	3	3		9						1	2		3					3	4	5		12	
Totals	34	1	1	3	27	141	124	126	457	19	1	1	—	23	69	91	162	366	53	2	2	3	54	209	214	286	823	

BIRTHS

There were 39 more births registered in 1959 than in 1958, giving a birth-rate of 21.01. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 19.95, compared with 16.5 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 67 illegitimate births registered during the year, eight less than during 1958 giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 40.65 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 46.61 for 1958.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered during 1959 increased by seven over the 1958 figure, giving a still-birth rate of 24.27 per 1,000 total births (live and still), compared with 20.7 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 823 deaths of Stockton residents were registered in 1959, 30 less than during 1958. 242 deaths were transferred into the Borough and 178 were transferred out to other authorities.

The death-rate of 10.49 per 1,000 of the population is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough, although the rate has been less than 11 per 1,000 of the population in four other years since 1952. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 12.90, compared with 11.6 the rate for England and Wales.

27% of the male deaths occurred at ages between 65 and 74 and 27% at ages of 75 or over, the corresponding figures for females being 24% and 44% respectively.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In 1959 the number of deaths of infants under one year of age exceeded the record low figure of 35 which was recorded in 1958 by 12. Although the infantile mortality rate of 28.51 is much higher than the rate for the previous year it is lower than any other annual rate since 1952. The rate for England and Wales was 22.0 a reduction of 0.5 per 1,000

live births on the figure for 1958 and is again a record low rate for the country.

Prematurity and congenital malformations accounted for almost 50% of these deaths, the deaths from congenital malformations increasing from two in 1958 to 10 while prematurity was the principal cause of death of 12 infants 10 of whom lived for less than one day. There was one death from measles, the first death from this disease since 1955.

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age:—

Cause of Death			Age at Death									Total under 12 mths
			Sex	Under 1 day	1/7 days	1/4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3/6 mths	6/9 mths	9/12 mths		
M.	F.											
Prematurity	10	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia	4	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
Atelectasis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital												
Malformations			5	5	3	1	2	3	—	1	—	10
Asphyxia	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Convulsions	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	...		3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Birth Injury	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Otitis Media			1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral												
Haemorrhage			2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congestion of Lungs			1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals			32	15	15	9	7	8	6	2	—	47

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Thirt-one infants died during the year before reaching the age of one month. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 18.81 compared with 14.91 and 16.19 the rates for the two previous years and with 15.8 the rate for England and Wales.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Borough during 1959. There was a further improvement in the rate for the country as a whole—from 0.43 to 0.38 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS FROM 1901-1955 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS 1951-1959 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES				ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901-05	31·64	17·62	153	...	28·16	16·0	137·8
1906-10	29·50	15·98	128	...	26·2	14·6	117·0
1911-15	30·02	17·18	122	...	23·6	14·3	109·6
1916-20	25·04	17·80	111	...	20·0	14·5	90·6
1921-25	25·50	13·80	94	...	19·9	12·1	75·8
1926-30	21·64	13·49	85	...	16·7	12·1	67
1931-35	19·21	12·47	74	...	15·0	12·0	62
1936-40	18·89	12·50	63	...	14·9	12·5	55
1941-45	20·23	13·08	65	...	16·0	11·9	50
1946-50	21·70	11·00	51	...	18·0	11·5	36
1951-55	19·39	11·46	34·52	...	15·3	11·6	26·88
1951	19·03	13·06	55	...	15·5	12·5	29·6
1952	19·26	10·71	25·31	...	15·3	11·3	27·6
1953	19·28	10·84	30·74	...	15·5	11·4	26·8
1954	19·73	10·99	29·19	...	15·2	11·3	25·5
1955	19·65	11·70	32·47	...	15·0	11·7	24·9
1956	20·36	11·75	37·63	...	15·7	11·7	23·8
1957	20·21	10·81	29·79	...	16·1	11·5	23·0
1958	20·83	11·05	21·75	...	16·4	11·7	22·5
1959	21·01	10·49	28·51	...	16·5	11·6	22·0

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years, were as follows:—

	Number of Deaths					
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
1. Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	295	290	261	314	302	292
2. Cancer	145	168	146	155	151	144
3. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	96	99	87	90	61	72
4. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	95	103	126	106	135	95
5. Violence	38	44	47	45	38	44
6. Tuberculosis	9	15	11	12	14	13
Totals	678	719	678	722	701	660
Percentage of total deaths	82	84	82	80	80	80

It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer. Cancer of the lung and bronchus caused 33 deaths, a reduction of 13 on last year's figure. Cancer of the stomach and breast also showed reductions.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from heart and circulatory diseases, the majority of these deaths being from coronary disease and angina. These two diseases were responsible for 101 male deaths and 45 female compared with 85 and 44 respectively last year. Although the total number of male deaths increased, the percentage occurring at ages below 65 fell from 60 to 50.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of the deaths from violence during 1959:—

Cause of Death	Under 5		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Total		Gross
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Motor Vehicle accidents ..	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	9	3	12
Accidents in home—																	
Falls ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	6
Burns and Scalds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other home accidents ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	6
Accident at work	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	3	2	—	—	9	3	12
	2	2	1	—	3	—	9	—	10	2	4	5	2	2	31	11	42

The deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents comprised five pedestrians, 3 cyclists, one motor cyclist, one pillion rider, one motor scooter driver and one passenger in a motor car.

Deaths resulting from falls show a reduction of eight on last year's figure, but deaths from other home accidents increased from three to six.

Fortunately there were no deaths during the year from burns and scalds but one man died from asphyxia due to the inhalation of smoke when his house caught fire.

There were three deaths of infants from asphyxia, two resulting from regurgitation of food.

Accidental poisoning by coal gas accounted for three deaths, all females. In one of these cases coronary atheroma was a contributory cause and in another pneumonia. Two other accidental deaths were due to barbiturate poisoning. Of the deaths from suicide, six were from coal gas poisoning, three from injuries received when run over by railway trains and three from barbiturate poisoning.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer, Supply and Distribution, etc. of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The supply has been of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Part of the area is supplied with River Tees derived water and part from Long Newton Reservoir. The water in Long Newton Reservoir is a mixture of approximately one-third River Tees derived water and two-thirds Lartington water.

The treatment of the Lartington supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The River Tees derived supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH is adjusted by lime addition and the sterilisation is carried out by means of chlorine.

Water which has been standing in the open distribution reservoir at Long Newton is passed through rotary micro-strainers and chlorinated before passing into supply.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

A summary of the results of the examination of samples of water from the two sources of supply is given below. As the water in the Long Newton reservoir has characteristics different from the original supplies a summary is also given of the chemical analysis of the water leaving the reservoir.

Chemical Results expressed in parts per million.

	RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH value	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.1	7.7	6.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .	.02	.10	Nil	.08	.185	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen .	.04	.12	.023	.06	.12	.017
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	.001†	.01†	Nil	.01†	.1	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	.55	3.2	Nil	.1	.6	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed from permanganate in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	1.2	2.2	0.4	5.4	9.4	2.8
Colour (Hazen Units)	7	17	Nil	60	120	25
Turbidity as Silica ...	2†	5	Nil	3†	21	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide .	4.5	13	Trace	5.5	11	Trace
Alkalinity as CaCO_3 ..	81	120	25	41	65	25
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	81	120	25	41	65	25
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	54	80	40	17	35	10
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	135	205	75	58	90	40
Calcium Hardness as CaCO_3	109	135	70	47	63	30
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO_3	29	45	20	12	18	10
Chlorides as Cl ...	10.5	15	6	7	9	5
Phosphate as P_2O_5 ...	.02†	.03	Nil	.02†	.02	.02†
Silicate as SiO_2	2.5	6	1†	3	5	2
Iron as Fe ... ..	.06	.28	Nil	19	.46	Nil
Conductivity	270	390	175	130	175	95
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	181	260	120	95	120	75

† = Less than

Bacteriological Results—

	RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony Count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	5	16	Nil	15	72	Nil
Colony Count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	6	16	Nil	19	80	Nil
Colony Count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	4	14	1	23	340	2

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 99%.

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. coli** (Type I) per 100 ml. 99.65%.

+ Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 99.6%.

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. coli** (Type I) per 100 ml. 100%.

†—River Tees Supply Darlington.

Water leaving Long Newton Reservoir—Chemical results.

Chemical Results expressed in parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	·07	·25	·007†
Albuminoid Nitrogen	·055	·075	·04
Nitrite Nitrogen	·001†	·002	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	·4	·7	·1†
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 3 hours at 37°C	3·9	6·4	1·7
Colour (Hazen Units)	36	85	10
Turbidity as Silica	2	8	Nil
pH value	7·3	7·5	7·1
Free Carbon Dioxide	2·5	4	1
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	55	75	39
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	55	75	39
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	30	44	20
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	85	110	65
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	67	85	50
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	18	25	15
Chloride as Cl	9	10	7·5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	·02†	·02	Nil
Silicate as SiO ₂	2·5	4	1
Iron as Fe	·05	·18	Nil

+ = Less than

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The Annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1959.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following table gives details of the work carried out by the Inspectors.

Summary of the work of Inspectors, 1959.

Inspections following complaints	612
,, under the Public Health and Corporation Acts ...	565
,, under the Housing Acts	691
,, under the Rent Act	52
,, in regard to outstanding notices	853
,, of bakehouses	57
,, of dairies and milk distributors premises	107
,, of hawkers storage accommodation and vehicles	9
,, of factory canteens	18
,, of ice-cream factories	18
,, of preserved food factories	56
,, of restaurants, cafes and snack bars	46
,, of school meals premises	4
,, of other food shops and warehouses	683
Visits to slaughterhouses and other food premises	
for food inspection	1405
Samples taken for analysts Food and Drugs Act	36
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination	24
Other samples taken for bacteriological examination	50
Inspections of offensive trades	7
,, of markets	129
,, of factories : non-powered 18 ; powered 198 ;	
outworkers 1 ;	217
,, of licensed premises and places of entertainment	9
,, of common lodging houses	2
,, of houses let in lodgings	6
,, of hairdressers	56
,, of stables and pigstys	11
,, under the Diseases of Animals Acts	116
,, under the Prevention	
of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	426
,, under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	4
Visits and inspections concerning atmospheric pollution	96
Investigations made in respect of notifiable diseases	185
Premises disinfected re infectious diseases	16
Premises disinfected re vermin	109
Miscellaneous inspections	646
Interviews	372

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Slum Clearance—

In 1959 confirmation of the three outstanding areas namely, the Jackson Street, Cromwell Street and Hill Street East Areas was received, and four further areas containing a total of 273 houses were declared by the Council to be clearance areas. They were:—

1. The Barrett Street Area.
2. The Starkey Street Area.
3. The Metcalfe and Bolsover Street Area.
4. The Clarence and Donald Street Area.

Confirmation of the Barrett Street Area has been received and the remaining Areas are awaiting the holding or result of Local Public Enquiries. The number of houses dealt with in slum clearance schemes since 1951 now totals 1,300.

Satisfactory progress is being maintained and it is hoped that the remainder of the properties which were scheduled to be dealt with in the first five year scheme (which terminates at the end of 1960) will be submitted to the Council during that year.

Individual Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition—

Fifty four houses were dealt with as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act, forty-eight were closed and six demolished. All of the properties except ten were in Areas included in the Council's slum clearance proposals.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses—

Inspections of individual unfit properties necessitated the serving of one informal and seventeen formal notices under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to twelve houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the year 1958-59. These included one by the Local Authority in default of the owner.

Overcrowding—

During the year 13 houses were reported to the Housing Department as being overcrowded. This number was divided into two groups:—

	Houses Occupied by	
	One	Two or
	Family	More
		Families
Statutorily overcrowded in accordance with the Act	4	1
Overcrowded due to the exclusion of the communal living room	6	2

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

The provisions of this Act came into force in June, 1959 and these extended the scheme for Improvement Grants by supplementing such grants with a Standard Grant. The Standard Grant is payable in respect of dwellings provided before the end of 1944 or a building converted into dwellings and the conversion completed before the end of 1958. The grant payable in such cases is in connection with the provision of amenities and amounts to half the actual expense incurred subject to a maximum which varies with the amenities to be installed. In all cases however the grant is only paid where, after improvement, the following five standard amenities are provided and the house has a 'life' of at least fifteen years:— (1) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, (2) a wash-hand basin, (3) a hot water supply, (4) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling, and (5) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

The system of Improvement Grants still remains and is payable at the discretion of the Local Authority—now known as Discretionary Grants. These apply generally to properties requiring conversion or improvements which are outside the scope of the Standard Grant.

During the year 51 applications were received for Discretionary Grants and 49 were approved. Since the inception of the Improvement Grant scheme 248 grants have been approved and there is no doubt that the Council's assistance in providing such grants will, in a great number of cases, so arrest the deterioration of the property that its inclusion in future clearance schemes might be long delayed and, the amenities provided, will mean that families in occupation can enjoy decent conditions for the remaining life of any dwellings so improved. The 11 applications which were received for the new Standard Grant were all approved.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are the details of action under the provisions of the Rent Act:—

1. No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	29
2. No. of applications refused	1
3. No. of Notices served of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	28
4. No. of Undertakings received after service of Form J	23
5. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	5
6. No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Act—

Work carried out under the provisions of the Public Health Act deals mainly with complaints received in the Department regarding nuisances which are, generally speaking, caused by defects of one sort or another in dwelling houses. The number of complaints received in the Department during the year was 612 and there is no doubt that the gradual reduction in the number of unfit dwellings due to slum clearance is beginning to reduce the number of such complaints received in the Department and this, in turn, is having its effect on the speed with which preliminary notices for repairs required under the Act are being dealt with, thus reducing the necessity for the serving of statutory notices. As a result of inspections following complaints and other routine inspections by the Public Health Inspectors, notices were served as follows:—

Preliminary Notices served	211
Statutory Notices served	86
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1957-58 were complied with	213

Dangerous Buildings and other Structures—

It was necessary during the year to report five properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such condition as to be dangerous and requiring immediate attention.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—Premises—

The following is a classified list of various premises in operation throughout the Borough in which food is handled.

This gives an indication of the need for regular routine inspections to ensure the observance of existing legislation by those responsible for the handling of food in these widely different trades and premises.

Bakehouses	31	Mineral Water Factories ...	2
Bacon Warehouse	1	Off licences	29
Boarding Houses	5	Offensive Trades	7
Butchers	56	Pickle Factories	2
Cafes, Restaurants,		Poultry and Dairy Produce	7
Snack Bars, etc.	43	Private Hotels	3
Cake Shops	24	Preserve Manufacturers	1
Cold Store and		Public Houses and Hotels ...	83
Wholesale Meat Depot	1	Small Meats Factories	3
Departmental Stores	4	Slaughterhouses	3
Fried Fish Shops	46	School Meals	39
Fruiterers	32	Social Clubs	46
Fruit Warehouse	12	Sweet Shops	68
Frozen Food Warehouses ...	3	Toffee Apple Manufacturers	2
General Dealers	199	Travelling Grocery Vans	
Grocers	75	Depot	1
Grocery Warehouses	12	Wholesale Cheese Factor ...	1
Hawkers Storage Accom. ...	7	Wet Fish Shops	7
Hamburger Manufacturers .	1	Works Canteens	23
Ice-Cream Factories	2	Wholesale Tea Merchant ...	1
Manufacturing		Wholesale Confectionery ...	3
Confectioners	6		

Routine inspections continued and 898 visits were made to food premises. It was necessary to serve 22 Informal Notices and on re-inspection it was found that 58 premises had been brought to a satisfactory standard following notices served during 1958-59.

Included in the work carried out on food premises during the year was the completion of the modernisation of the Covered Market in the High Street. Whilst the layout is not up to modern standards it can now be said that the work which has been carried out to the stalls has made them not only more in keeping with modern hygienic practices but also far more attractive to the customers. The provision of hand-washing arrangements and supply of hot water for washing of stalls and equipment is now quite adequate.

Registered Premises—

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

1. Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	...	4
2. Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-ream	... ..	223
3. Manufacture of sausages and preserved meat	...	34
4. Cooking of hams	... ..	6
5. Cooking of shell fish	... ..	2
6. Preserved food factory	... ..	1

Food—Sampling—

A total of 36 samples of foodstuffs were purchased informally and submitted to the Public Analyst for his observations. They were:—

Pre-Packed Steaklets 1, Egg Flip 1, Butternut Crunch 1, Wine Vinegar 1, Rhubarb Rock 1, Salmon Mayonaise 1, Tonic Water 1, Cream Toffee 1, Condensed Milk 1, Minced Chicken 2, Potted Salmon 1, Vegetable Soup 1, Tomato Ketchup 1, Milk 4, Fish Paste 1, Dried Sage 1, Sage and Onion Stuffing 1, Gravy Salt 1, Glace Cherries 1, Tinned Crab 2, Minced Pork 1, Chocolate 1, Sweets 1, Ground Almonds 2, Glucose Tablets 1, Rum Butter 1, Devon Cream 1, Margarine 1, Processed Peas 1, Self Raising Flour 1.

All samples were of genuine quality.

Bacteriological Sampling of Food—

Fifty samples of food were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. These were in connection with a widespread outbreak of food poisoning which was prevalent throughout Tees-side and was traced to a large bakery in the Borough which supplies shops over a wide area in the district.

After full investigations and sampling it was found that the outbreak was caused through infected processed egg products which had been used. As a result of the considerable detailed inspections of premises, equipment and methods, and investigations which were made with the fullest co-operation of the Management and the Public Health Laboratory Service, the possible causes for the spread of the infection were eliminated.

The investigations necessitated not only extensive sampling of foodstuffs from the bakery and shops but samples from members of the staffs of these premises and, after home enquiries, of suspected contacts. Close liaison was maintained with other authorities on Tees-side regarding sampling and results.

Complaints of Unfit Food—

Fifteen complaints of unsatisfactory food were received by the Department. Detailed investigations were carried out into all of these complaints and, where necessary, the assistance of the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory Service was enlisted. As a result of the findings and after reference when necessary to the Prosecution Sub-Committee, warnings were issued to the manufacturing firms in four cases, and proceedings taken against a Dairy for supplying a bottle of milk containing foreign matter to a school. As a result of this prosecution, the Dairy was fined £3.

Food Condemnation—

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	4 lb. 10½ oz.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	129 lb. 8 oz.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	52 lb.
Cake Mix	...	...	...	...	8 lb. 14 oz.
Cereal	...	...	...	...	244 lb. 15 oz.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	3 lb. 11½ oz.
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	2 lb. 2½ oz.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 oz.
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	33 lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	4 dozen.
Fish	...	...	...	...	210 lb. 15 oz.
Flour	...	...	...	...	411 lb.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	5,096 lb. 9½ oz.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	292 lb. 5 oz.
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	...	8 lb.
Ham	...	...	...	...	4,996 lb. 15½ oz.
Jam	...	...	...	...	79 lb. 7 oz.
Jiffi-Jellies	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 7 oz.
Lard	...	...	...	...	93 lb.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	11 oz.
Meat	...	...	...	...	5,878 lb. 11¼ oz.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	2 lb. 10¼ oz.
Milk	...	...	...	...	225 lb. 1¼ oz.
Miscellaneous Goods	...	...	...	...	5½ sacks.
Pickle	...	...	...	...	7 lb. 12½ oz.
Pudding	...	...	...	...	70 lb. 8¾ oz.
Salt	...	...	...	...	24 lb.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	13 lb. 1½ oz.
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	44 lb. 5½ oz.
Soup	...	...	...	...	314 lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	39 lb.

Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	31 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	72 lb.
Tomato Paste	...	...	...	...	...	11 lb. 14 oz.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	4,741 lb. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

The above food was inspected and condemned almost entirely as a result of requests from the management of wholesale warehouses and retail shopkeepers and consists, in the main, of tinned and packeted foods. All of the food was destroyed by means of burning in the incinerator at the Corporation Yard.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1949

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

Registration—

No. of Distributors on Register	158
No. of Pasteurisers Licences issued	1
No. of licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	123
No. of licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	20
No. of licences to sell Sterilised Milk	104

Sampling—

Twenty-five samples of milk pasteurised at the licensed plant in the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. One failed the Methylene Blue test but the remainder were satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The three licensed slaughterhouses continued to be used and, in view of the report to be submitted to the Ministry in 1960, preliminary meetings were held with the persons in control of these slaughterhouses, and the requirements of the application of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations to their premises were discussed in order that they could submit their proposals to the Council. Consultation is proceeding, and it is hoped that when the report is submitted, proposals for more satisfactory slaughtering arrangements for the Borough will be drawn up.

As in previous years 100% inspection of all carcasses was maintained, and the following table gives complete details of all animals killed and carcasses and offal condemned in whole or in part during the year 1959:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5826	749	81	20537	9573
Number inspected	5826	749	81	20537	9573
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	4	21	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3410	207	—	323	385
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	5	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	210	85	—	—	144
Cysticercosis.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	54	4	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Nineteen persons were granted slaughtermen's licences during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax—

Three cases of suspected Anthrax, two affecting animals in the Cattle Market and one at a slaughterhouse, were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. All three cases proved negative.

Swine Fever—

One case of suspected Swine Fever affecting an animal on an allotment was notified to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This case proved to be negative.

Cattle Market—General—

In March, the new Cattle Market on Yarm Road was opened. Apart from the more satisfactory situation, this new market provides improved facilities for the loading, unloading and housing of animals, the general cleansing of the pens, etc. and for the cleaning of vehicles used for the transportation of live animals. Routine inspections of the Cattle Market were made on sale days and 1,267 licences were issued for the movement of 13,062 pigs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	298
Number of premises surveyed						
Business	126					
Dwelling Houses	223					
Agricultural Premises	—	...	...	...	...	349
Number of premises treated						
Business	79					
Dwelling Houses	218					
Agricultural Premises	—	...	...	...	...	297
Number of bodies collected						
Rats	457					
Mice	280	...	...	...	...	737
Sewer Treatment						
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	...	159
Manholes pre-baited	...	...	...	...	...	166
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	...	266

Following the sewer maintenance treatment carried out in April, 1959, a recommendation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that a change should be made to Warfarin bait was adopted and on the subsequent second maintenance treatment in October, Warfarin bait with special attractants and bait preservative was used. In this method, pre-baiting is eliminated, the poison bait being used throughout the treatment. The results were encouraging but further treatments using Warfarin will be necessary before proper comparison with previous methods can be made.

It was necessary to carry out block treatment of forty-five allotments at Norton following the discovery of a heavy infestation of rats in the area. This proved successful and the infestation was eliminated.

Regular routine treatment was continued at the refuse tip at Portrack and it can be said that this regular treatment which is carried out each year is minimising the possibility of any serious infestation from this source, and the treatment which was also carried out during the year of the Tees Embankment and lower reaches of the Lustrum Beck has also proved effective.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough:—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	1

The question of the unsuitability of four of the buildings both in siting and construction is under consideration and is, of necessity, linked with future slaughtering arrangements in the Borough.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Hairdressers—

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was 70. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Hawkers—

The number of persons now on the register for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables from mobile vehicles is 19.

Drainage—

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in thirty notices being served enabling the nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The registered Common Lodging House was operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1938

Satisfactory reports were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector upon his visit to the riding school in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The total number of factories on the Register at the end of the year was 303 as compared with 298 in the year 1958.

The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act:—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health—

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	18	2
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	267	198	9
	303	216	11

2. Cases in which defects were found—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	53	24	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	1	6	1	—
	57	30	5	—

3. Number of outworkers employed in the Borough—1.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Atmospheric Pollution—

During the year, 75 observations were made of various sources of pollution covering the following industrial processes: Laundry, Steel Foundry, Plywood Manufacturers, Boiler Maker, Saw Mill, Hospital, Market Gardner and Refuse Destructors. Works of improvement known to be carried out during the year which should reduce pollution were the installation of a chain grate stoker at a laundry and the change of boiler from coal to oil fuel at the Public Baths. One application for prior aproval of proposal to instal a new furnace at a Market Gardeners was approved.

The Council gave preliminary consideration to suggestions for two Pilot Schemes for Smoke Control Areas. One consisted of residential property containing both private and Council development, and the other an area in the centre of the town containing a variety of premises ranging from dwelling houses to light industry. The whole question of Smoke Control

Areas in the Borough is still under consideration by the Council.

During the year, in conjunction with other members of the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee, we participated in a publicity campaign in the Autumn. The campaign principally consisted of static and mobile exhibitions held throughout Tees-side and in Stockton we had, for five days, the mobile exhibition made up of Gas and Electricity Demonstration Units together with a large travelling exhibition run by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation in which was installed fireplaces burning various smokeless fuels. This exhibition was situated in the High Street for four days and on the Roseworth Estate for one day, and it was estimated that 500 persons visited the exhibition. There is no doubt that the campaign was of great practical value to those seeking information regarding the efficient use of domestic smokeless equipment.

The Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee continued to co-ordinate with the efforts of individual authorities in the main problem of pollution on Tees-side, and regular meetings were held of the Technical Officers apart from the quarterly meetings of the main Committee.

The recording of atmospheric pollution by means of deposit gauges (which now total 57 throughout Tees-side) was continued, and the comparison of the readings of the four gauges in the Borough with others on Tees-side is, as usual, set out in the table opposite.

ERNEST VARLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

Wind Records for 1955/1959.				Percentages				
				1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
N	...	...		8.93	9.75	9.1	7.35	9.35
NE	...	...		16.5	11.83	11.4	10.47	10.35
E	...	...		4.04	4.2	4.0	6.32	6.66
SE	...	...		2.55	5.39	4.2	4.64	2.90
S	...	...		15.94	25.25	30.4	22.12	19.45
SW	...	...		22.78	22.53	20.3	23.0	26.16
W	...	...		11.5	11.15	10.5	12.0	11.38
NW	...	...		11.7	7.2	7.0	6.52	6.99
Calm	...	...		2.15	1.9	2.4	3.04	3.30
No Record	...	...		3.92	0.9	0.7	4.54	3.46

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS
PER SQUARE MILE

Gauges in Stockton-on-Tees						All Tees-side Gauges					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	25.98	23.56	20.12	26.30	21.29	Industrial Areas	54.80	54.59	52.73	52.10	41.12
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	24.74	22.74	21.04	24.34	22.03	Semi Industrial Areas	32.36	30.30	29.69	27.30	22.48
Drill Hall, Norton (Residential)	13.11	14.96	12.51	15.23	12.89	Residential Areas	17.26	15.72	15.43	15.37	12.60
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	11.77	11.21	11.45	11.49	10.42						

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1959 was as follows:—

DISEASE	Quarter Ended				Total
	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	7	6	6	3	22
Whooping Cough	12	19	68	60	159
Acute Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic	—	—	2	2	4
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	328	791	104	2	1225
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	2	—	3	11
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	3	7
Acute Pneumonia	2	2	1	3	8
Erysipelas	6	2	1	3	12
Food Poisoning	40	2	—	—	42
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1	1	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	407	827	184	80	1498

The total number of notifications received is more than double the number for 1958. This is largely accounted for by the increase in the number of cases of measles—from 429 to 1,225 and to a smaller extent by an increase in the cases of whooping cough from 90 to 159. There were 42 notifications of food poisoning as against none in 1958. These cases were all connected with the same outbreak. All had salmonella infections.

Both scarlet fever and dysentery showed a substantially reduced incidence during the year and for the seventh consecutive year no case of diphtheria was confirmed. Two deaths were attributed to measles during the year. No other deaths were recorded among the acute infectious diseases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

All cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough are removed to the West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1959, 255 cases were admitted to this hospital compared with 320 during 1958.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1959. Where the

original diagnosis was amended after admission to the hospital, cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis—								
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	...	...	...	...	1
Other admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Total								255

A large number of the ‘other admissions’ were of gastro-enteritis in infants which is not a notifiable disease. Many of these infants come from poor homes where the skilled nursing attention which is necessary is not available.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered. This was illustrated during the year in dealing with an extensive outbreak of food poisoning.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle. Samples of heat treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh Factor, blood grouping and the Wassermann and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratory at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1959.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.59 ...	260	175	435	32	27	59	494
Added during the year	22	12	34	3	1	4	38
Removed during year	29	13	42	2	1	3	45
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.59 ...	253	174	427	33	27	60	487

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was a reduction of eight in the number of respiratory cases and an addition of one in the number of non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-55 and rates for the individual years 1955-1959 were as follows:—

1926-30	1.86
1931-35	1.51
1936-40	1.51
1941-45	1.60
1946-50	1.35
1951-55	1.00
1955	0.86
1956	0.77
1957	0.64
1958	0.59
1959	0.43

There were nine deaths certified as being due to tuberculosis during 1959, all respiratory. This is a reduction of six on last year's figure and the lowest annual number of deaths ever recorded in the Borough from this disease. It is also the first year that no deaths have been recorded from non-respiratory tuberculosis. During the years 1951-58 the average annual death rate from this type of tuberculosis was only 0.035 per 1,000 of the population.

The tuberculosis death rate is 0.11 compared with 0.19 for last year and with 0.085, the rate for England and Wales.

The average death rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five year period from 1911-55 and for the individual years 1955-1959 are given below:—

		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	.....	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	.....	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	.....	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	.....	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	.....	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	.....	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	.....	0.71	0.11	0.88
1946-50	.....	0.40	0.12	0.61
1951-55	.....	0.23	0.04	0.27
1955	.....	0.16	0.02	0.18
1956	.....	0.14	0.01	0.15
1957	.....	0.11	0.03	0.14
1958	.....	0.14	0.05	0.19
1959	.....	0.11	—	0.11

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is given in the table on page 17.

CANCER

Cancer (including Leukaemia) was responsible for 145 deaths during the year, a reduction of 23 on the figure for 1958. There were 76 male deaths and 69 female.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 30 male deaths and 3 female, compared with 37 and 9 respectively during 1958. Cancer of the stomach showed a remarkable reduction in the male deaths—from 23 to 5 while the female deaths from cancer of this site increased from 9 to 13. Cancer of the breast in women decreased by five but cancer of the uterus increased by four over last year's figures. Cancer of all other sites showed very little variation from last year.

The death rate from the disease is 1.84 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 2.17 for 1958 and with 2.14 the rate for England and Wales.

The death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus at 0.42 is lower than the rate for the country which is 0.46.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on page 17.

FOOD POISONING

An extensive outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Borough in January 1959. The outbreak was caused by Salmonella infection of various frozen egg products used in

a large bakery. Meringues, chocolate snowballs and vanilla slices which were sold over a large area were found to be infected. During the investigation eight types of Salmonella were isolated. From January 7th to March 7th, 1959 40 cases were notified and 7 positive results were obtained from employees at the bakery. Though some of the notified cases were quite ill with the usual symptoms of severe enteritis, the majority of cases were mild and the symptoms cleared up within a few days. Twenty-two of the cases were admitted to West Lane Isolation Hospital for treatment. During the course of the outbreak 60 samples of cakes purchased from shops in the Borough, and samples of the products used in the bakery were sent to the bacteriological laboratory at Middlesbrough. Eight of these were positive. Dr. J. Bloss of the Ministry of Health visited the area from the 2nd to the 4th February and had consultations with the Medical Officers of Health of Stockton and neighbouring authorities and with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory. He also visited the bakery concerned.

In addition to the above outbreak, two isolated cases were notified but in neither case was the source of infection traced.

HOME SAFETY

Meetings of the Home Safety Advisory Committee are held at regular intervals and a talk is given at each meeting on some aspect of home safety. A report is submitted at each meeting giving details of the home accidents in the Borough which have been dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital and the Children's Hospital.

A summary of these accidents showing the cause and the sex and age of the patients involved is given below. The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 22.

Cause	Sex		Age Periods								Total
	M.	F.	Under 1	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65/74	75 & over	
Falls	46	54	3	36	15	6	15	13	6	6	100
Burns	26	21	5	13	8	2	10	9	—	—	47
Scalds	22	21	—	21	8	4	5	4	—	1	43
Cuts	29	27	1	5	16	11	16	4	2	1	56
Others	25	32	—	20	13	4	11	8	1	—	57
	148	155	9	95	60	27	57	38	9	8	303

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Reports are constantly being received at the Health Department, from relatives, friends, doctors and members of the Council of elderly people who are in need of help of one kind or another. A Health Visitor visits these people and reports on the needs of the applicant. The principal applications are for domestic help, meals on wheels and hostel accommodation. The domestic help service is constantly in demand and it is difficult at times to give all the time that is considered necessary.

A meals on wheels service is operated through the local branch of the W.V.S. At the beginning of the year 40 people received a mid-day meal on two days a week. A further food carrier was obtained in September 1959 and the number of people receiving meals was stepped up to 50. This figure was increased to 60 early in 1960.

The number of applications for hostel accommodation are much in excess of the accommodation available and there is always a long waiting list.

A workroom for the elderly was established towards the end of 1958 by a voluntary committee with considerable financial assistance from the Corporation. Much useful work is being done and the number of workpeople employed continues to be increased as financial circumstances allow. At the end of the year 1959, 30 people were employed, each working ten hours weekly (two hours daily morning or afternoon).

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE SERVICES ADMINISTERED IN THE BOROUGH BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the Area Medical Officer for the County Council for the No. 12 Area which comprises the whole of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. Part of the services of administrative staff of the Health Department is paid for by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

There was no change during the year in the Child Welfare Centre arrangements. The medical staffing of the

centres is carried out by medical practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the numbers of attendances made at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendances per session during 1959.

CENTRE	A T T E N D A N C E S			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
131 Norton Road	1414	249	1664	32.50	486
Woodlands	3704	873	4577	46.25	529
St. Ann's Tce.	927	210	1137	22.25	424
Norton Green	3759	1135	4894	50.25	583
Brown's Bridge ...	2166	375	2541	50.75	536
Eastbourne Hall .	517	190	707	18.0	200
Kiora	1596	199	1795	36.50	518
Hartburn	2033	522	2555	54.50	312
Totals	16117	3753	19870	38.87	3588

The total attendances increased by over 700 on the figure for 1958, five of the centres showing increases and three decreases. The average attendance per session increased from 36.44 to 38.87.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES

As I have pointed out in previous reports most expectant mothers now book a doctor for their confinements and he is responsible for their ante-natal care. Only one session weekly is now held in the Borough and last year the number of attendances fell from 447 to 280 and the average attendance per session was reduced to 5.75. The number of medical consultations at this centre was 253.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Artificial sunlight clinics are held at the child welfare centre, 131 Norton Road, twice weekly. During 1959, 462 attendances were made, an average of 4.75 per session.

HEALTH VISITORS

There was no change during the year in the establishment of health visitors employed in the Borough. Five health visitors devote the major part of their time to maternity and child welfare work and one divides her time between tuberculosis home visiting and attendance at the Chest Clinic, home visiting of mental defectives and maternity and child welfare.

During the year domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	8,644
Tuberculosis	...	...	1,639
General Health	...	...	7
Mental Deficiency	...	...	535
Aged Persons	...	...	133
Total			10,958

In addition 2,075 ineffective visits were made.

MIDWIVES

Ten district midwives are allocated to Stockton by the County Council. During 1959 they attended 745 confinements and five miscarriages, twelve more than last year. They also attended 86 mothers after discharge from hospital. A doctor was present at 71 confinements, the remaining 672 being conducted by the midwife. Gas/air analgesia was given to 410 patients, in 370 cases by the midwife. Medical aid was called by the midwives in 58 cases.

The number of visits paid by the midwives was as follows:—

Ante-natal	.....	4,950
Nursing	.....	13,070
Post-natal	.....	1,318

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows:—

			Under 15	1—4	5—14	Over 15	Total
Smallpox							
Vaccinated	...	...	494	26	18	59	597
Re-vaccinated	...	...	—	6	17	101	124
Diphtheria							
Primary	...	...	24	69	469	—	562
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	19	1292	—	1311
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough							
Primary	...	...	747	143	19	—	909
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	45	52	—	97
Whooping Cough							
Primary	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Poliomyelitis.—The number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis is shown in the following statement:—

	Received two injections			Received three injections
	during 1959	prior to 1959	Total	during 1959
Children under 15 ...	4089	7416	11505	5272
Young Persons ...	1849	—	1849	—
Expectant mothers .	110	37	147	—
Others	—	29	29	—
Total ...	6048	7482	13530	5272

DAY NURSERIES

The two day nurseries in the Borough each provide places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table.

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/59	Average daily attendances Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	Total
Norton Road ...	60	42	8	21	29
Durham Road ...	60	41	11	20	31
	120	83	19	41	60

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who require dental treatment are referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment. Twenty pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. No expectant mothers were referred to the dentist.

HOME NURSING

The establishment of district nurses allocated to Stockton by the Durham County Council is 12. These nurses paid 40,788 visits to 1,036 patients. 566 of these patients were over 65 years of age and 55 under 5 years of age. 8,611 visits were paid for the purpose of giving injections.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

The Durham County Council carries a stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases. A

supply of the smaller items of nursing equipment is available at the child welfare centre at 131 Norton Road.

During the year 1959, the following articles were issued on loan to Stockton patients:—

Air cushions	3	Invalid chairs—push	7
Bed cradles	6	rim driven	3
Bedpans	20	junior push	3
Bedrests	12	Rubber sheets	14
Crutches	2 pr.	Urinal bottles	6
		Walking sticks	2

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The area covered by Stockton Depot includes, in addition to the Borough, the Urban District of Billingham, the Rural District of Stockton and when required, part of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Eight ambulances and one light sitting case ambulance are in operation, manned by 30 driver-attendants.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Patients carried:—			
Stretcher cases	...	6,776	
Sitting cases	... ..	20,454	
		—————	27,230
Total mileage covered	... ..	188,011	

These figures include 134 journeys involving 1,511 miles under agreement with the North Riding County Council for the transport of cases from certain parts of their area. The total number of patients carried was 1,861 less in 1959 than in the previous year, both sitting cases and stretcher cases showing reductions. The total mileage covered during the year was reduced by 7,483 miles.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by part-time domestic helps supervised by an Assistant County Organiser. At the end of the year 76 domestic helps were employed. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework are also undertaken.

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | 131 Norton Road | Wednesdays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 2. | Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane | Tuesdays | 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m. |
| 3. | Baptist Sunday School,
St. Ann's Terrace | Tuesdays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 4. | Schoolroom, The Green,
Norton | Thursdays | 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m. |
| 5. | Methodist Sunday School,
Brown's Bridge,
Bishopton Road | Fridays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 6. | Eastbourne Hall,
Appleton Road | Mondays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 7. | Kiora, Ragpath Lane,
Roseworth Estate | Fridays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 8. | Elmwood, Greens Lane,
Hartburn | Mondays | 2— 4 p.m. |

Ante-Natal Centres

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. | 131 Norton Road | Thursdays | 2— 4 p.m. |
|----|------------------------|------------------|-----------|

Day Nurseries

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Norton Road | Accommodation for 60 children |
| | Durham Road | Accommodation for 60 children |

Sunlight Clinic

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| | 131 Norton Road | Two sessions weekly
(Treatment by appointment) |
|--|------------------------|---|

School Clinics

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | General Clinic, Woodlands,
106 Yarm Lane | Wednesdays and
Fridays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| | Specialist, Ear, Nose and Throat
Clinic, 78 Norton Road ... | By appointment | |
| | Specialist, Eye Clinic,
78 Norton Road | By appointment | |
| | Orthoptic Clinic, 78 Norton Road | By appointment | |

School Dental Clinics

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane ... | By appointment |
| | School Clinic, 78 Norton Road | By appointment |

Speech Therapy Classes

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Nelson Terrace | By appointment |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|

Child Guidance Clinic

Nelson Terrace By appointment

Open Air School, Norton Accommodation for 140 children

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Stockton & Thornaby Hospital	Males—Tuesdays	5 p.m.
	Fridays	9.30 a.m.
	Saturdays	9 a.m.
	Females—Tuesdays	2 p.m.
	Fridays	2 p.m.

Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane By appointment

STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the Work of the School Health Service, 1959

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools	... ..	31
These include 22 Primary Schools (two of which were newly opened during the year), five Secondary Modern Schools, one Secondary Technical School, two Secondary Grammar Schools and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children. There are also two Nursery Classes for pre-school children.		
Number of children on the roll	... ..	15,174

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 4,105, this total being made up of 975 entrants, 932 leavers and 2,198 other inspections.

3,275 children, referred by parents, teachers, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as “Specials.”

1,181 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) are as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)				For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1955 and later	...	...	...	—	1	1
1954	...	...	...	7	20	26
1953	...	...	...	10	42	51
1952	...	...	...	2	3	5
1951	...	...	...	15	10	23
1950	...	...	...	19	25	43
1949	...	...	...	—	1	1
1948	...	...	...	11	9	20
1947	...	...	...	29	25	54
1946	...	...	...	13	11	23
1945	...	...	...	17	4	21
1944 and earlier	...	...	...	30	24	52
Total				153	175	320

The following table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or needing to be kept under observation:—

DEFECT OR DISEASE				Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
				NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation	NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	...	...	...	10	18	18	2
Eyes—							
a. Vision	...	...	...	153	721	518	500
b. Squint	...	...	...	12	22	55	23
c. Other	...	...	...	18	10	9	1
Ears—							
a. Hearing	...	...	...	—	13	5	45
b. Otitis Media	...	...	...	5	9	18	5
c. Other	...	...	...	3	—	9	1
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	72	109	73	17
Speech	...	...	...	10	11	10	6
Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	1	3	—	1
Heart	...	...	...	—	11	—	16
Lungs	...	...	...	5	26	12	8
Developmental—							
a. Hernia	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
b. Other	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Orthopaedic—							
a. Posture	...	...	...	1	2	—	1
b. Feet	...	...	...	1	—	4	4
c. Other	...	...	...	6	13	7	14

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation	NUMBER Requiring treatment	OF DEFECTS Requiring to be kept under observation
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	5	3	2	—
b. Other 	2	10	6	3
Psychological—				
a. Development .	1	8	—	4
b. Stability ...	2	4	9	1
Abdomen 	1	7	4	—
Other defect or disease	31	6	81	142

PHYSICAL CONDITION

There was again only one child amongst those inspected during the year who was considered to be in unsatisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS

There have been no changes in the arrangements for treatment of minor ailments by the School Nurses. Places and times of clinics are as set out below, the children attending the clinic in or nearest to their own school.

Address of Clinic	School Nurse in Attendance on
106 Yarm Lane.	Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings
78 Norton Road.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons
Frederick Nattrass School.	Monday & Friday mornings
Portrack Primary School.	Monday & Friday mornings
Newham Grange School.	Tuesday & Friday afternoons
Tilery Road School.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons
Ragworth Primary School	Tuesday and Friday afternoons
Ragworth Open Air School.	Daily

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 12,626, an increase of 943 compared with 1958.

The following Table shows the number of defects treated during the year. Those treated at the School Clinics are shown under sub-heading (a), those known to have been treated elsewhere are shown under sub-heading (b).

Defect	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	(a)	(b)
	by the authority	elsewhere
Skin—Ringworm—		
(i) Scalp	25	9
(ii) Body	24	—
Scabies	38	—
Impetigo	87	—
Other skin diseases	14	2
Eye Diseases— External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	149	2
Ear Defects	95	1
Miscellaneous— (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	4,332	4

Cases of scabies showed a further slight increase, but there was a decrease in all other skin diseases.

VISUAL DEFECTS & EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon continued to attend the School Clinic, 78 Norton Road, two sessions per week in 1959, on Thursday morning and afternoon. 759 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 512 of those examined. The Head Teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in two cases.

One partially sighted child was recommended for admission to special residential school.

One pre-school child was seen at the School Clinic through Durham County arrangements, and was later recommended for admission to a Sunshine Home for blind children.

Two blind children are at residential special schools.

The School Nurses continued to visit schools to give vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinic.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

For the second year in succession no sessions were held at the Orthoptic Clinic, advertisements having failed to secure the services of an Orthoptist. In order to lessen the adverse effect of there being no orthoptic training available, temporary occlusion of one lens was arranged for some of the squint cases, this being done under the supervision of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

NOSE & THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE & DEFECTIVE HEARING

The Consultant Aural Surgeon attended at the Norton Road School Clinic approximately once per month during the year. 166 children, referred because of ear disease, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and other nasopharyngeal defects, were examined, 99 of these being recommended for operative treatment.

Three partially deaf children were recommended for hearing aids and one deaf child was certified as requiring education in a special school.

Hearing Aids—

24 children attending maintained schools have hearing aids. The School Nurses keep these children under observation and try to ensure that the hearing aids are being used.

Deaf Children—Special Schools—

Nine deaf and five partially deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf and three children are at Residential Schools for the Deaf.

One child is awaiting admission to Middlesbrough School for the Deaf.

Gramophone Audiometer—

Group audiometer tests were again carried out in all junior departments. 1,229 children were tested, almost all being in the nine-year-old group. 105 were referred for re-test and 21, whose results were still unsatisfactory, were given appointments for examination by the School Medical Officer.

Of 14 children examined by the School Medical Officer, five were found to have good hearing, two were recommended for treatment of discharging ears or of wax, five were referred

for examination by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, one was referred for observation and one advised to see own doctor. Of those referred to the Consultant Aural Surgeon, one was recommended for a hearing aid and four for operative treatment.

Head Teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

ORTHOPAEDIC & POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred, through their own doctor, to the Orthopaedic Department at one of the local hospitals.

Eight children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

Arrangements were made for five children with mild postural defects to have special exercises at school during their physical training sessions, two schools having facilities for this to be done.

Four physically handicapped children are at Residential Special Schools.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year, two physically handicapped children and two maladjusted children were receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a Special School for Epileptic Children.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

INTELLIGENCE TESTING

Many teachers can, from studying a child's behaviour and school attainment, give a fairly accurate I.Q. assessment. Assessment of intelligence in terms of the I.Q. when group tests are applied is subject to the defects of mass methods. It is a screening procedure and as such may be unreliable in

some cases. The validity and reliability of the intelligence test increases with the skilled use of the individual test as applied by the experienced psychologist, who is able to assess the degree of interference by emotional factors.

The attainment of many children in school is below their level of intelligence and when given special individual attention their level of performance can be improved. Unfortunately quality has had to be sacrificed to quantity. The size of classes must be reduced, and the needs of the individual studied more carefully if we claim, as educationalists, to be fair and just to each child.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS (I.Q. —70)

Owing to the shortage of teachers, changes of staff and opening of new schools, the subnormal child is having a difficult time. Until there is a special school or special classes for these children their needs cannot be met.

TABLE I

Re-Tests—

I.Q.	(—30)	(30-39)	(40-49)	(50-59)	(60-69)	TOTAL
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	— —	— —	1 1	4 2	4 3	9 6
				Total	... ..	15

Age Range—

Years	(3-7)	(8-11)	(12-14)	(15+)	
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	3 3	5 2	1 1	— —	9 6
				Total	... .. 15

New Cases Tested—

I.Q.	(—30)	(30-39)	(40-49)	(50-59)	(60-69)	TOTAL
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	— 1	— —	1 1	6 3	8 9	15 14
				Total	... ..	29

Age Range—

Years	(3-7)	(8-11)	(12-14)	(15+)	
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	6 5	7 5	1 4	1 —	15 14
				Total	... .. 29

Complete Total of Mentally Handicapped 44

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

All Head Teachers who can arrange to do so have classes for backward pupils. Unfortunately these classes have to be abandoned sometimes, owing to staff shortage.

EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED CHILDREN (I.Q. 85+)

This year we have had ten boys for reading instruction. One was disinterested, another played truant, while another has had many changes of school and had little reading practice. One is tone deaf, and has taken months to learn the phonic sounds. Five boys are nervous, and so full of internal conflict that it is difficult for them to concentrate. One boy came from another country, and is quite illiterate. In addition four boys are having English instruction. Seven children, two girls and five boys attend for spelling instruction. Five boys come for help with arithmetic. Eight of these children attend after school hours.

PLAY THERAPY

Play is a diagnostic method restricted to use with children, and it arises out of their natural activity. It is impossible to separate diagnosis and therapy completely, since they are integral parts of the application of play. The child reveals his behaviour, ideas, wishes, feelings, attitudes and phantasies to the therapist, and at the same time releases socially unacceptable impulses in a situation where he is accepted.

SURVEY OF READING ABILITY

Reading is the most important subject from an educational and psychological point of view. The whole fabric of education depends on it, and a person who cannot read feels inferior. Inability to read has a stronger emotional effect than inability in any other subject. Bright children sometimes have great difficulty with reading, while some of subnormal intelligence read fairly well.

Secondary Modern Schools must expect that a proportion of their entrants will need practice in reading, and the knowledge of how to teach reading from the beginning should be part of the teaching technique of all teachers of Secondary Modern Schools.

The provision of Adjustment Classes in reading for Primary Schools would help to raise the reading age of those entering the Senior and Secondary Modern Schools. These children with reading ages under nine are unable to take advantage of the library books provided, nor are they able to study their history, geography or mathematical books adequately, because of lack of mechanical ability in reading.

The Psychologist is willing at any time to give advice on how to teach reading, and to show samples of reading books for all reading ages. Children with reading ages under nine years should be heard daily reading orally. If this is not done the child may remain on a plateau of reading age 8+ until he leaves school.

SOCIAL WORKER

The social service of the Clinic has been confronted by a wide variety of human problems during the past year. Some of these have been dealt with quite simply. There are cases which have benefited from periodic interviews at the Clinic and by periodic home visits, but there are also cases which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with except by daily home visiting, and this is not possible.

Relevant cases could be helped through an agency such as a Family Service Unit, where a social worker, allotted ten to fifteen families, is able to concentrate daily on giving them full time help. Such an agency would lighten the burden of ever increasing case loads. Contact with other social work agencies is essential for a clinical social worker. For example, an agency provided a free holiday this year for a mother who has never been able to afford one, and there is a promise next year of arrangements being made for other mothers in need of a holiday. The number of Case Histories and Home Visits is given in the following table.

Interviews in Clinic	...	...	...	236
Home Visits	...	...	...	195
Visits to Schools and other Agencies				41
Weekly Therapy Cases	...	...		8

PSYCHIATRIST

The past year has been one of consolidation rather than of development, the Clinic having been once again fully staffed throughout the whole year and the Psychiatrist continuing to attend for sessions each week.

The most significant statistical trend has perhaps been a reduction in the total case load, which has made possible a corresponding increase in the amount and adequacy of treatment. This has been effected principally by lengthening therapeutic interviews rather than increasing the number of interviews. The results have been gratifying, and it has

been difficult to avoid the impression that the therapeutic effectiveness of the Clinic has thereby been enhanced.

Whilst the Clinic has continued to deal with some cases from outside the Borough and particularly with cases from the Billingham Area, the reduction in case load referred to has, to a considerable extent, resulted from a decision to concentrate principally on the children of the Borough, where in any case the Clinic can be much more effective, since all its facilities are more immediate and readily available.

It is, however, always difficult to present meaningful statistics on diagnostic categories and the result of treatment, since the dynamic concepts used in Child Psychiatry do not lend themselves easily to tabulation of this kind, whilst discharge figures in themselves do not give a very useful measurement of clinical progress. A new method of this data is, however, in operation and it is hoped that a more satisfactory statistical picture will be possible in future years.

It is once again a pleasure to record the excellent relations which have been maintained throughout the year between the Clinic and the Education and Health Departments, the School Medical Officers, Family Doctors, Paediatricians, Probation Officers and Teachers.

Number of Cases seen by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	88
Number of New Cases referred during the year	...	...	...	...	53
Number of Cases attending at regular intervals for Psychotherapy					60
Total number of Consultations					368

Sources of Referral.

	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Durham County Medical Officer ...	3	2	5
Principal School Medical Officer ...	3	4	7
Health Department	5	4	9
Medical Practitioners	15	5	20
Paediatricians	6	3	9
Probation Officer	3	—	3
Schools	15	13	28
Parents	3	2	5
Children's Officer	—	1	1
Speech Clinic	—	1	1
	53	35	88

Diagnostic Groups.

	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Backwardness	5	1	6
Disorders of Emotion and Behaviour	31	18	49
Faulty Bowel and Bladder Control	16	7	23
Epilepsy	—	5	5
Psychosis	—	1	1
Speech Disorder	1	3	4
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 88

APPENDIX

Sources of Referral

Durham County School Medical Officer	7
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	5
School Medical Officers	18
Consultant Paediatricians	5
Medical Practitioners	20
Schools	254
Parents	24
Probation Officers	5
Speech Therapy Department	1
	<hr/> 339

Psychological Record

(1) Educational Retardation	
General Backwardness	126
Backwardness in Reading	2
Mentally Defective	43
(2) Personality Maladjustment	
General Instability	31
Anxiety or Obsessional States	5
Emotional Retardation and Regression	5
(3) Habit Disorders	
Enuresis and Soiling	11
Speech Defect	3
(4) Anti-Social Tendencies	
Probation	6
Unmanageable Behaviour	3
Aggression, Temper-tantrums	3
Truancy and Wandering	7
Theft	14
Lying	11
Malicious Mischief	2
Sexual Offences	2

(5) Social Difficulties

Strong Physical Factors	...	...	...	...	...	19
Strong Home Factors	...	...	...	...	...	29
Hereditary Factors	2
Non-co-operation	3

(6) Special Interviews

I.Q. and advice	145
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Range of Intelligence

Intelligence	Quotient		Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very Superior Intelligence	...	5	4	9
116—129	Superior Intelligence	...	19	13	32
86—115	Average Intelligence	...	78	74	152
70— 85	Dull and Backward	...	47	47	94
69 and under	Mentally Handicapped	...	24	20	44
	Unable to be tested	...	1	7	8
			174	165	339
		Total ...	174	165	339

Age Range

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	55	36	90	66	21	60	8	3	174	165
	91		156		81		11		339	

Reports

Durham County School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Consultant Paediatricians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

Interviews

Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visitors to Clinic		

Visits to

[illegible]

Examinations

Intelligence Tests (Individual)	399
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Treatment

Psychological Treatment	52
Psychotherapeutic Treatment	60

Educational Treatment

Spelling	...	...	...	9	Returned	...	...	...	3
Arithmetic	...	...	...	5	Returned	...	...	...	1
English	...	...	...	4	Returned	...	...	...	0
Reading and Spelling	...			8	Returned	...	...	...	2

COMPLETION OF STATUTORY FORMS

Statutory forms were completed by the School Medical Officer for some of the children tested by the Educational Psychologist. The findings and/or recommendations were as set out below:—

Incapable of receiving education at school	3
Incapable of receiving education at school (inexpedient)	—
Requiring special school for educationally subnormal pupils ...	8
Educationally subnormal—	
requiring supervision after leaving school	—
Decision deferred—re-testing recommended	8
To remain at ordinary school	5

At the end of the year there were 85 children awaiting admission to special schools for educationally subnormal children, 82 of these having been recommended for day school and 3 for residential school.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

	Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on register 1.1.59 ...	98	231	3
Admissions	36	199	5
	134	430	8
Discharges	29	156	2
Number on register 31.12.59	105	274	6
% attendance during the year has been	87·6	84·8	87·8

DISCHARGES

An analysis of the numbers shows that of the 29 cases of stammering children that have been discharged, 21 have attained normal speech, and two have made such progress that after consultation with their parents and head teachers, further treatment was considered unnecessary. The remaining 6 stammerers were discharged as follows:— 4 left the area, one out-of-area case was transferred to a clinic nearer home, one County case was discharged for non-attendance.

Of the 156 cases of defective articulation discharged, 122 have attained normal speech. The remaining 34 have been discharged as follows:—10 have left the area, one out-of-area case was transferred to a clinic nearer home, 11 have been discharged having attained the maximum possible benefit from speech therapy in view of physical and intellectual limitations, that is, their speech is now so clear that they can make themselves understood at all times; one child has been transferred to a residential school for spastics, 4 were transferred to stammering and lip-reading classes, after having first been admitted as cases of defective articulation, 3 were discharged for non-attendance, 2 were withdrawn by their parents; one child with a very low I.Q. was found to be unsuitable for treatment; one child died.

Of the two hard of hearing cases discharged, one has been transferred to the Middlesbrough School for the Deaf, and one is lip reading well enough to enable him to manage in school without further help.

ADMISSIONS

Of the 240 children admitted during the year, 36 have been classified as stammerers and 5 as hard of hearing. Of the 199 classed as defects of articulation, 191 are cases of mis-pronunciation and delayed speech, 5 are non-talkers, and 3 have cleft palates.

The following is a list of the numbers of children from the following schools who were not receiving attention during the earlier part of the year owing to staff shortage. Work was resumed in these schools in September on the appointment of the Speech Specialist.

Frederick Nattrass	...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Cuthbert's R.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bowesfield Lane	...	...	...	...	...	8
St. John's C. of E.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ragworth	...	...	...	...	...	8
Roseworth	...	...	...	...	...	14
Redbrook	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 55 <hr/>

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Sources of referral of children admitted have been as follows:—

School	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
County Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Education Authority of West Hartlepool							10
Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

INTERVIEWS

237 interviews with parents have been held during the course of the year.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

There is still only one Dental Officer for the whole town.

The table below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1959.

Number of pupils inspected—(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12,090
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	...	...	339
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	12,429
						<hr/>
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6,042
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6,042
Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	2,296
Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2,537
Half days devoted to (a) Periodic School Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	79
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	295
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	374
						<hr/>
Fillings : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,142
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	14
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,156
						<hr/>
Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1,116
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	14
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
						<hr/>

Extractions: Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,909
								<hr/>
Total								3,843
								<hr/>
Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
Orthodontics: Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other operations: Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
								<hr/>
Total								306
								<hr/>

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The total number of head inspections carried out during the year was 50,655, an increase of 2,304 compared with 1958. The increase was largely made up of extra inspections carried out in schools known to have a high incidence of infestation. These extra inspections would appear to have had a good effect, as the number of individual children found unclean was 1,295, a decrease of 253 compared with the total for 1958. Unfortunately the number of those considered serious enough to be asked to report at the clinic showed an increase of 36, there being 467 of these cases, as compared with 431 in 1958.

DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR DELICATE CHILDREN

The school has accommodation for 140 children.

One of the School Medical Officers visits the school regularly and examines every child periodically. Those discharged from the school are kept under observation, and if necessary are re-admitted. Two children were re-admitted during the year.

Most of those admitted to the school are of delicate physique or suffering from such diseases as anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, heart disease or non-infective tuberculosis, or are convalescent after illness or operation.

During 1959, 49 children were admitted to the school, the various ailments for which they were admitted being as set out below:—

Delicate physique	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nervousness	...	...	...	...	...	9
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	4
Non-infective tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile eczema	...	...	...	...	...	1
Partially sighted	...	...	...	...	...	1

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The immunisation of, and giving of re-inforcing doses to school children continued in 1959.

214 children attending Infant Departments and 114 children attending Junior Departments, who had not previously been immunised, were immunised.

Booster doses were given to 360 children attending Infant Departments and to 447 children attending Junior Departments.

HENRY J. PETERS,

Borough School Medical Officer.

